













# THE CONSTITUTION

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THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, OCTOBER 28, 1885.

INDICATIONS FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

at 1 p. m. Local rains; variable winds; slight

changes in temperature. East Gulf states:

Local rains, followed by fair weather; slight

colder; winds shifting to west and north;

generally higher barometer.

"HOLD IN THE DAY," a young Chippewa

of distinguished lineage, is now in Wash-

ington seeking admission into West Point as a

cadet. Such an admission would be sure to

spoil a good Indian and make a poor soldier.

The story from Boston, which relates that

a Baltimore gentleman desired to have an

murderer, much highly improbable, yet the

circumstances go to show that he has been

a plot of some sort.

The office hunters will have to suspend

operations for awhile. The president has

decided to devote his time to other business

affairs, and will listen to no applications

for office. This is hard on the boys, but they

will have to grin and bear it.

FRIDAY'S WARD yesterday furnished his

counsel with a number of letters written

him by Mr. Fish, which show that the latter

was very anxious to have his difficulties

bridged over. Ward is using the desperate

efforts of his victim for relief for the purpose

of forging the letters which now hold him in

Auburn prison.

SECRETARY BAYARD has decided to make no

more changes in the South American con-

sulates. He does this for the purpose of

keeping in office men familiar with their

duties, who already possess the confidence of

the governments to which they are accred-

ited. This is done in order to promote nego-

tiations for the improvement of trade with

those countries.

The French Canadian Riel, who bravely

and fruitfully fought to better the condition

of the ill-treated half-breeds in the north-

western provinces of the dominion, will

probably be long, as all appeals have gone

against him. If he escapes the scaffold, it

will be because confinement for life will rob

him of French Canada of a martyr, and very

many other Canadians of a popular hero.

His crime was really political, and as the

world goes, confinement for life would fit his

case better than hanging.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The resignation of Commissioner Thoman

affords an opportunity for a thorough recon-

struction of the civil service, and the pres-

ident can scarcely fail to give the country the

benefit of an impartial and fair-minded com-

missioner.

No intelligent and patriotic man wants a

partition commission, but all who desire the

renunciation of the new method of filling

places in the civil service, and all who desire

an extension of the Pendleton bill to other

branches of the service, should look toward

the appointment of as many from one party

as from the other. The truth is, very few

democrats have been appointed under the

regulations and manipulations of the present

commission, and if they were to remain in

office, not many more would be.

Mr. Eaton recently attacked the demo-

cratic platform of New York, claiming

among other things, that it untruthfully

charges the commission with unfair dealing

in its administration of the law in New York.

This attack brought out Mr. E. E. Anderson,

who was a member of the committee of res-

olutions in the democratic state convention.

Mr. Anderson has made inquiry among the

heads of departments in the New York cus-

tomother month is ended, will have its hands  
to fall in attempting to bring the country up  
to the support of the law by making the civil  
service strictly nonpartisan. That is really  
the task in sight, and that cannot be accom-

plished by retaining eligible lists which are

largely made up with the names of rep-

ublicans. A few democrats are needed in

the civil service to give the new method a

fair and plausible appearance.

THE TRIAL OF EDITOR STREED.

In order to show what might be done any

day in London by the depraved Mr. Streed,

editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, caused an

innocent girl to be abducted, and then sub-

jected to temptations, care being taken that

the temptations could not be carried to con-

summation. The shocking disclosures that

the Gazette had presented were in this way

to be shown to have foundation, and the

moral forces of the great city summoned to

provide remedies against such things.

Editor Streed is on trial for the part he took

in this affair. It is claimed that he was

actuated by base motives; it is conceded on

the other hand that he had the public good

only in view, with perhaps a dash of pride

in his newspaper victory. "But," said the

judge before whom he is being tried, "no

motives, no matter how worthy their object,

are sufficient to justify the taking of the

child without her parents' consent, and if the

consent had been obtained in a fraudulent

manner it was no consent in the eyes of the

law."

It is the old question over again—the

end justifies the means. To evil that good

result. Editor Streed violated the law in

the course of a crusade against licentious-

ness. But shall the court say that any man

with a mission may violate the law? Even

if he can show that his mission is good and

honorable, will it do to say that the law may

be broken by him, in his own time and

manner, be temporarily set aside? These

things should not be forgotten in

connection with the London trial, which is

of interest to almost the entire civil-

ized world. It is very difficult to see how Mr.

Streed can escape a verdict of guilty, but it is

very easy to see how the sentence of the court

may come in to save the offender from all

punishment. He is technically guilty at

every rate; and if the jury finds otherwise,

England may as well prepare for a lot of

crimes without fear of the law.

THE INCREASE OF BIGAMY.

For years past the numerous crimes against

women, committed in every part of the

country, without regard to race, color or

previous condition of servitude, as it were,

have excited the horror and apprehension of

all good people.

In this class of crimes must be included

bigamy. Never, at any period in our history

was there such an epidemic of this evil as at

the present time. Many men make a habit

of marrying, robbing and then abandoning

women. A man leaves a wife in one state

and marries and settles down in an adjoin-

ing state. In some instances no attempt at

concealment is made. Sometimes a man

whose wife has obtained a divorce from him

leaving him still bound, ignores the inhibi-

tion of the judgment, and contracts new

matrimonial ties. Occasionally a rascal se-

duces a bigamous wife by fraud or perjury

and takes to himself a new wife.

The daily papers teem with these cases. The

terrors of the law seem to have no effect.

It has been suggested that a national div-

orce law is needed. If it is inexpedient to

have such a law it would be a good idea for

the states to agree upon a uniform system of

divorce laws. As matters stand there is too

much ignorance of the law. A good-looking

Georgian could easily deceive a woman in

New York or Boston by showing her a clip-

ping from one of his home papers announc-

ing the fact that his wife had obtained a

Major J. B. Ford, Everett house, New York, of-

fers to send to any person mailing him five cents

in postage stamps a nicely printed copy of Henry

Ward Beecher's eulogy on General Grant, pub-

lished at the Boston meeting of the National

Association of the Sons of the American Rev-

olutionaries. He will send a neatly bound copy of the address.

On account of the very small audience—twenty-

three, including the lecturer—the lecture did

not begin till nearly nine o'clock.

The prohibition of the lecture prevented many who de-

sired to attend from attending. The lecturer in a

few choice remarks, speaking of his wide reputa-

tion as a minister and lecturer.

The lecture was highly entertaining and instruct-

ive throughout, and is the cream

of the British museum, where the lecturer had every op-

portunity of storing in his mind the points

necessary to be made and condensed them into a

lecture, which is known in every country, civil-

ized and uncivilized, and every country has different

ideas of what is the man in the moon.

The lecturer spoke of the different be-

liefs of each, and the audience was highly enter-

ained.

On account of the very small attendance, and

the inclement weather, the lecture was not given

in full.

ADLAIDE MOORE.

Final Preparations for the Appearance of

the Great Actress Here Tonight.

All the details connected with the appearance

of the beautiful and distinguished English actress,

Miss Adelaide Moore, at DeLoe's opera house

tonight, have been arranged. "Queen of the

stage," as she is called, will appear in a

simple announcement may not appear

to have much weight, but to those who have

an inkling of the greatness of the actress, and

the production of a legitimate drama, now so

scarce in the city, the announcement is of

importance. It is a great deal. Miss Moore

will arrive in the city early this morning

by a special train from Augusta over the

Georgia road, and will remain here until

which is furnished by the Western

Center Car company, and has been named

after her, and which can be seen at

the depot. It is a fine car, and is

the finest car ever built, and was constructed

at a cost of \$50,000. It is a fine car, and is

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"THE MAN IN THE MOON."

Lecture of Rev. Timothy Harley at Y. M.

L. A. Last Night.

Rev. Timothy Harley, of London, England,

lectured last night at the Y. M. C. A. hall last

night on "The Man in the Moon."

On account of the very small audience—twenty-

three, including the lecturer—the lecture did

not begin till nearly nine o'clock.

The prohibition of the lecture prevented many who de-

sired to attend from attending. The lecturer in a

few choice remarks, speaking of his wide reputa-

tion as a minister and lecturer.

The lecture was highly entertaining and instruct-

ive throughout, and is the cream

of the British museum, where the lecturer had every op-

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lecture, which is known in every country, civil-

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